

UIS Survey on Statistics of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education

Regional workshop for Latin America and the Hispanic Caribbean Sao Paulo, Brazil, 17-18 November 2016



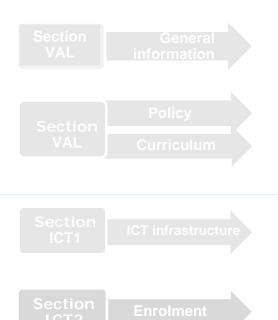
Outline

Module 4

- Global survey on ICT in education
 - Policy and Curriculum
 - Educational Institutions & ICT infrastructure
 - ✓ Enrolment
 - Computers allocated to schools
 - Teaching staff and ICT

The questionnaire

Structure





Computers

Section

ICT3

ICT3: Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)

Computers			Primary Lower secondar (ISCED 1)		Upper secondary (ISCED 3)		Not specified		Total		
					1						
	Total nur	nber of computers									
		For teaching and learning	g								
	Of	Of which:	Connected to the internet								
	which:	For administration									
All schools		Of which:	Connected to the internet								
	Of which:	Desktop computers									
		Laptops									
		Tablets									
Total number of computers											
		For teaching and learning	g								
	Of	Of which:	Connected to the								
Public	which:	For administration									
schools only		Of which:	Connected to the internet								
		Desktop computers									
	Of which:	Laptops									
		Tablets									



The questionnaire – sources of information

Structure

Section General Information

Section Policy

Section ICT

ICT infrastructure

Section ICT2

Enrolment

Section ICT3

Computers

Section ICT4

Teaching staff



ICT Dept./ICT Plan/ National inventory or other

ED/ICT - ICT3: Computers allocated to schools

Upper Primary Computers secondary secondary Not specified Total (ISCED 1) (ISCED 2) (ISCED 3) of computers teaching and learning Connected to the Of which: Connected to the Of which: ktop computers lets of computers teaching and learning Connected to the Of which: internet administration Connected to the Of which: Desktop computers Laptops

Presentación

Costa Rica asume el reto de convertir la Educación en el principal e insustituible instrumento de movilidad social y reconoce en ella el impacto positivo que tiene en el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida de sus habitantes, en particular de aquellos que forman parte de los segmentos de la población que aún viven en condiciones de pobreza y pobreza extrema.

El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo "Monueñor Victor Manuel Sanabria", contempla como eje fundamental de desarrollo a "la educación", por lo que incorporada en una política social mayor de desarrollo nacional y de reducción de la potreza: se logrará potenciar los efectos positivos que se derivan de ella y que se reflejan en la formación personal de las personas, en el desarrollo de sus capacidades y en la oportunidad de participar en forma plena en igualdad de condiciones, en el desarrollo.

Solo con un servicio educativo que se ofrezca en las mejores condiciones de equidad y calidad se puede avanzar hacia el logro integral de los objetivos de la Educación para Todos ratificados en el Foro Mundial de la Educación para Todos, celebrado en Dakar, Senegal, en el año 2000, que proclama por la satisfacción de las necesidades básicas de aprendizaje de toda la población.

En un esfuerzo notable facilitado por el Foro Nacional de Educación para Todos, funcionarios y funcionarios de Ministerio de Educación y más de 1000 personas que participaron en los 20 foros regionales de Educación para Todos realizados a finales del año 2002, me complace hoy tener la oportunidad de presentar formalmente el Plan de Acción de Educación para Todos de Costa Rica para el periodo 2003-2015, cumpliendo de esta forma y satisfactoriamente con los compromisos adquirádos en el año 2000. Pero sobre todo, me houra reconocer y garantizar que es un plan en acción,

Of

which:

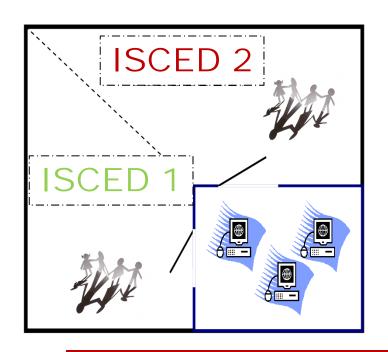
Tablets



Cultural Organization

Computers allocated to school

MULTIPLE education levels in schools and the implications for Pupil-computer ratios



	ISCED 1	ISCED 2
Number of educational institutions		1
Number of pupils enrolled	150	100
Number of computer labs	1	1
Number of computers	10	10

	ISCED 1	ISCED 2
Pupil (Learner)-to-computer ratio	15	10



If possible, all available computers should be allocated to each level of education. Therefore the total number of computers allocated to primary and secondary programmes should NOT be double counted.

ICT3: Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)

Computers			Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)	Not specified	Total
	Total numbe	er of computers	100.000	200.000	250.000	50.000	600.000
	Of which:	For teaching and learning	80.000	180.000	230.000	50.000	540.000
		Of which: Connected to the internet	50.000	100.000	200.000	50.000	400.000
All schools		For administration	20.000	20.000	20.000	50.000	110.000
		Of which: Connected to the internet	20.000	20.000	20.000	50.000	110.000
	Of which:	Desktop computers	20.000	0.000	0.000	50.000	70.000
		Laptops	60.000	180.000	230.000	0.000	470.000
		Tablets	М	M	M	M	M



If computers cannot be disaggregated by educational level, then estimate the allocation by level. Data should be pro-rated across each ISCED level according to the number of hours allocated to a single level of education. If this is not possible, please include in the 'Not specified' column.

Some or all computers may be used for both administrative and pedagogical purposes at the same ISCED level.



Concepts and Definitions

COMPUTERS FOR ADMINISTRATION

Refer to computers used by non-teaching staff to assist with school management. Such usage may include record-keeping or data processing and analysis of registration and daily attendance in classes, teaching and non-teaching staff, physical school facilities, budget and expenditure data, and assessment results. It also includes planning of programmes and deployment of human, material and financial resources. It may involve secretarial usage through word processing, as well as communications with external bodies or parents through emails.



Concepts and Definitions



COMPUTERS FOR PEDAGOGICAL PURPOSES

Refer to the use of computers to support course delivery or independent teaching and learning needs. This may include activities using computers or the Internet to meet information needs for research purposes; develop presentations; perform hands-on exercises and experiments; share information; and participate in online discussion forums for educational purposes.



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Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)

Measures computers and pupil-computer ratios according to the following:

- Public versus private
- Education level (i.e. ISCED)
- Pedagogy (teaching and learning) versus administration
- Internet connection versus not connected
- Device type (i.e. desktop, laptop, tablet)



Trends

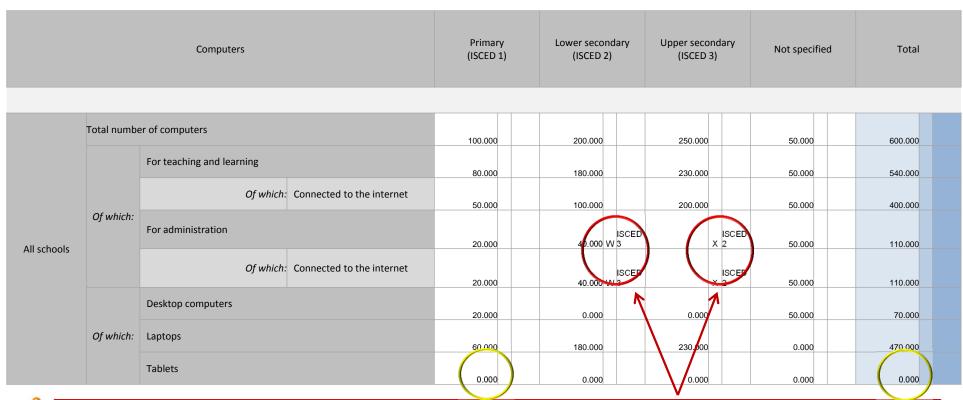
Trend towards greater *mobility*

New potential indicators measuring devices (computer) by type can shed light on mobile learning in schools

Proprietorship: Bring your own device (BYOD) models increase device density facilitating mobile learning (m-learning); however the complexity in counting BYO devices in schools results in difficulty measuring density



ICT3: Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)

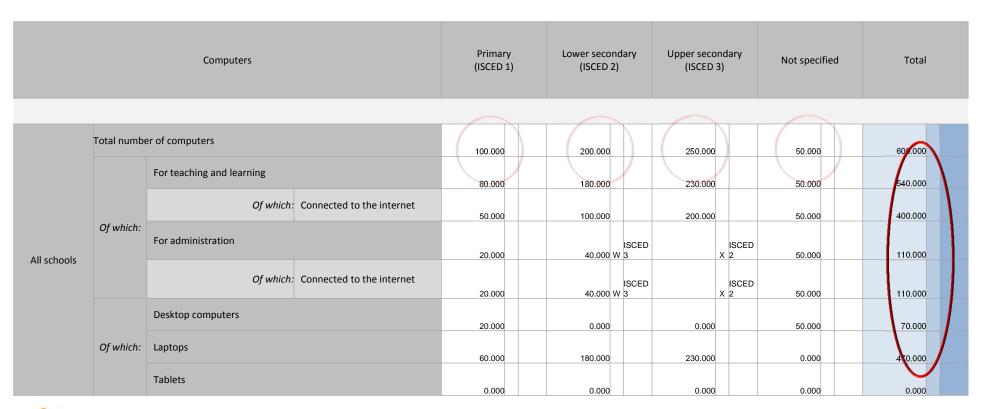




Computers for administration in upper secondary are included in lower secondary. The country does not have any tablet computers



ICT3: Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)





- The total number of computers corresponds to the data on schools provided in Table ICT1.
- Computers were counted only once.



ICT3: Computers allocated to schools by level of education - all programmes (general and vocational)

Computers			Primary (ISCED 1)	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	Upper secondary (ISCED 3)	Not specified	Total
Total number of computers							
		For teaching and learning					
	Ofhish.	Of which: Connected to	the internet				
All schools	Of which:	For administration					
All scrioois		Of which: Connected to	the internet				
		Desktop computers					
	Of which:	Laptops					
		Tablets					
	Total numbe	er of computers					
		For teaching and learning					
	Of which:	Of which: Connected to	the internet				
Public schools	Oj Wilicii.	For administration					
only		Of which: Connected to	the internet				
		Desktop computers					
	Of which:	Laptops					
Don't_		Tablets					



Number of computers for pedagogical purposes (All schools and public schools only) will be incorporated into the Questionnaire of formal education (Questionnaire A)

What is measured?









Indicator prioritization

STATISTICS

Conceptual	Indicator	Indicators
domains	label	indicators
domains		
	ED4	Learner (pupil)-to-computer ratio (in schools with computers for pedagogical purposes, for ISCED levels 1-3)
	ED4bis	Learner (pupil)-to-computer ratio (for ISCED levels 1-3)
	ED25	Learner-to-computer connected to Internet ratio (for ISCED levels 1-3)
	ED29	Proportion of all computers available for pedagogical purposes (for ISCED levels 1-3)
Infrastructure	ED30	Proportion of all computers available for administrative purposes (for ISCED levels 1-3)
	X	Proportion of all computers that are desktops (for ISCED levels 1-3)
	Χ	Proportion of all computers that are laptops (portable computers, for ISCED levels 1-3)
	Χ	Proportion of all computers that are tablets (for ISCED levels 1-3)
	Χ	Proportion of all computer connected to the Internet (for ISCED levels 1-3)
Core indicate	ator	Additional indicator WSIS indicator

Indicator prioritization

Learner to computer (for pedagogical purposes) ratio

ED4bis Learners-to-computer ratio (for ISCED levels 1-3) Definition: Purpose: Average number of learners per computer enrolled in ALL To explore the opportunities or limits for using schools for ISCFD levels 1-3 computers in schools to promote or expand computerassisted instruction. Method of collection: Data requirement: (L) Number of learners for ISCED levels 1- 3. Administrative data collection through annual school census (or extract data from school records). (refer to questionnaire item E.1) Data source(s): (CP) Number of computers available for pedagogical use in all schools for ISCED levels 1-3. Statistical unit of the Ministry of Education or, alternatively, the national statistical office. (refer to questionnaire item C.2.1 + C.2.3)

Indicator prioritization

Learner to computer (for pedagogical purposes) ratio

Formula:

$$\frac{\sum_{h=1}^{3} L_h^t}{\sum_{h=1}^{3} CP_h^t}$$

Where:

 L_h^t = Number of learners enrolled at level of education h in school-year t

 $\mathbb{C}P_h^t$ = Number of computers available for pedagogical use in all schools at level of education h in school-year t

Indicator prioritization

Learner to computer (for pedagogical purposes) ratio

Analysis and interpretation:

A high value for this ratio indicates a situation where, on average, there are many learners for each available computer in the schools. This may signal either an overall low level of computer availability in schools in a country where there is, in theory full scale implementation of CAI, or the existence of digital gaps among schools, which can be identified when calculating and analysing this indicator by geographical regions and individual schools.

Methodological and definition issues or operational limitations:

Further methodological work will be required to test more robust measures than a simple average (e.g. median, percentiles) in order to improve cross-country comparisons.

This ratio is neither a measure of actual use of computers in schools nor of time spent by learners to use computers.

Only computers in working condition for use in teaching and learning should be included. Other additional criteria may be applied, such as the age of the computer, its configuration and capacity, kinds of software available, etc.

The criteria for "working condition" of computers are left to the countries' discretion, taking into consideration their own pedagogical requirements for schools, their technological environment and their financial capacities.



What is measured?

Pupil (learner)-computer ratio by income level, 2010 – LAC countries

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High income				Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	Barbados Cayman Islands
Upper middle income	Grenada		Argentina Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Panama	Chile Saint Lucia Venezuela (B. R.of)	Uruguay
Lower middle income	Dominican Republic El Salvador Guyana Paraguay	Ecuador	Colombia		
	Very Low (40 or more)	Low (40-30)	Medium (30-20)	High (20-10)	Very high (10 or less)

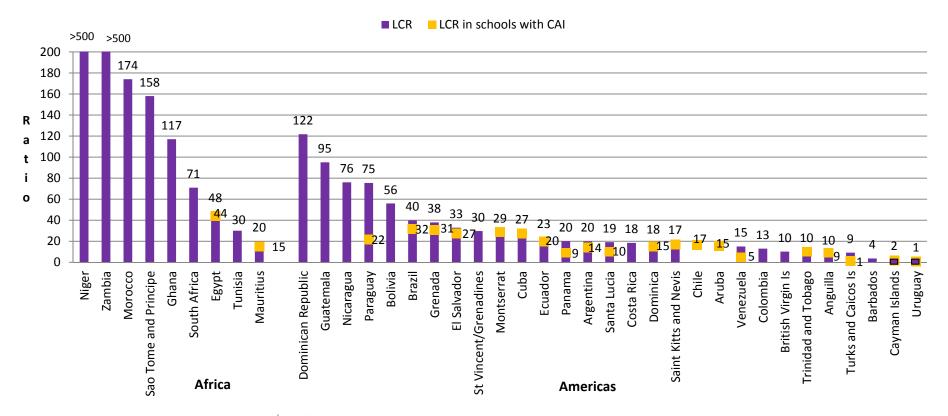
Students' access to ICT (ratio students per computer for pedagogical use)



What is measured?

Indicator prioritization

Learner-to-computer ratios (National aggregate) versus schools with computer-assisted instruction (CAI, ISCED 1-3), 2009-2012



Comments

For more information on UIS statistics of ICT in education, please visit the UIS website:

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